PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WEEKLY ESTABLISHED 1822. VOL. XLIX-NO. 295.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1899-SIXTEEN PAGES.

BOER CAMP AT ELANDSLAAGTE CAPTURED BY GENERAL WHITE.

Railway Line Between Dundee and Ladysmith Again in Possession of the British Forces.

REPORT FROM GEN. HUNTER

GIVING MEAGER DETAILS OF THE ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

He Says the Casualties Were Few and that General White's Cavalry Is in Pursuit of Fleeing Boers.

BRITISH

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE NEAR GLENCOE.

Needlessly Exposed Themselves to the Fire of the Boers in Order to Maintain an Old Tradition.

VICTORY AT HEAVY

TWO COLONELS, THREE CAPTAINS, FIVE LIEUTENANTS DEAD,

And a General, a Colonel, Three Majors, Six Captains and Two Lieutenants Among the Wounded.

THIRTY-ONE SOLDIERS SLAIN

AND 151 WOUNDED, ACCORDING TO GENERAL WHITE'S REPORT.

Further Details of the Battle-Gallastry of the Irish and Dublin Fusileers and the King's Rifles.

LONDON, Oct. 22 -- At 2 o'clock this morn ing the War Office posted the following from Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter:

"Ladysmith Oct. 21, 8:45 p. m.-Gen. White rode toward Elandslaagte at 2:30 p m. The force under General French left here at 4 a. m. by road and rail to Moddersbridge. By 2 p. m. it had been gradually strengthened to the following total: Fifth Lancers, a squadron of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, two field batteries, the Natal field battery, the Devonshire regiment, half the Manchester regiment, half the Gordon Highlanders, the Imperial Light Horse and two squadrons of Natal volunteers. I remain here in defense of Ladysmith with the Gloucester regiment, half the Manchester, half the Gordon Highlanders, a mountain battery and five hundred Natal volunteers.

"I learn by telephone from an armored train a mile this side of Elandslaagte that at 5 p. m. the enemy's three guns were sileaced and that our infantry were about to charge. The enemy's number this morning expected to arrive during the afternoon.

"General White's intention was to reopen the railway to Dundee and return here with his troops to-night. At 7:45 a report was received by telephone saying we had carried the enemy's position, capturing their camp. equipment, horses and wagons. The cavalry are in pursuit. The operators on the instruments say we have some wounded, but have no details yet. I expect General White will be late, so I'll wire for him."

Elandslaagte is a small station on the railway about midway between Glencoe and Ladysmith. The Boers occupied the place on Thursday or Friday and cut the railway in order to prevent British troops being sent either way between Ladysmith and Glen-

AT THE WAR OFFICE.

The War Office was besieged until late last night by anxious inquiries, but the officials had no further news from Glencoe. Some anxiety is beginning to be felt with regard to the Eighteenth Hussars, whose return from their pursuit of the Boers has not yet been officially notified to the War Office. The list of the British losses was posted late yesterday afternoon, and in an incredibly short time the lobbies of building were crowded to their utmost capacity. Many a fervent "Thank God" was uttered by those who turned away without finding in the lists the names they feared to see there, and occasionally a deep sob would escape some strong man, but otherwise the silence of the impressive scene was unbroken.

A late edition of the Pall Mall Gazette vesterday evening announced the death of General Symon, but this report has not been confirmed. To a gentleman who on behalf of Lady Symon inquired at a late hour last evening regarding the Pall Mall Gazette's announcement, a War Office official stated that no news had been received since the dispatch that General Symon's condition was slightly improved.

Reliable news from South Africa is meagre, the wires being so overloaded with official dispatches that others filter through in the slowest possible manner.

ALL WELL AT KIMBERLY The latest advices from Cape Town show

that all was well at Kimberly on Thursday.

Although the usual water supply of the town was cut off, there was ample water for

A small body of Boers approached Kimberly on Wednesday and Major Chamier made a sortie with a reconnoitering party and some guns on board an armored train. After a few shots had been exchanged, the burghers fled precipitately. There were no casualties on the British side.

The police garrisons of Fourteen Streams and Taunms have arrived at Kimberly. Everything tends to confirm the statement that Col. Baden-Powell temporarily worsted the Boers at Mafeking, and it appears true that upwards of three hundred wounded Boers have arrived at Johannesburg. The Boers, however, appear to have reoccupied the scene of the fighting, as an attempt to recover the bodies of the British failed owing, it is alleged, to the Boers refusing to recognize the Red Cross flag.

The news from Glencoe aroused immense enthusiasm among the British residents of Cape Coloney, and this is rapidly spreading to Basutoland, where it is feared it will further inflame the desire of the natives to participate in the operations against the OFFICERS | Boers.

> FRIDAY'S CASUALTIES. Names of Officers Killed and Wounded

Near Glencoe Camp. LONDON, Oct. 21 .- The War Office to-day announced that the fighting yesterday on the hills and in the plains between Glencoe and Dundee thirty noncommissioned Hicers and men were killed and 151 wound . Sir George Stewart White says that Gen. Sir William Penn Symons was brighter to-day,

opinion. The War Office this afternoon issued the following announcement: "The Queen has been pleased to approve of the promotion of General Symons, com-manding the Fourth Division of the Natal field force, to be a major general supernumerary to the establishment for distin-

but that the doctor could give no further

The following list of casualties in the battle yesterday, received in a dispatch from the commanding general, Sir George Stewart White, dated Oct. 21, 4:20 p. m., was made public by the War Office to-day:

the stomach, probably mortally; Co. C. E. Beckett, assistant adjutant genera severely wounded in the right shoulder; Maj. Frederick Hammersley, deputy assist-Frederick Hammersley, deputy assistant adjutant general, seriously wounded in Brigade Staff-Col. John Scherston, depu-

ty staff officer and brigade major, killed;

Capt. F. L. Adam, A. D. C., seriously led in the right shoulder. Leicestershire Regiment-Lieut. D. wounded slightly in the hand. Battalion, Royal Irish Fusileers-Second Lleut. A. H. M. rill, killed; Maj. W. P. Davidson, wounded; Capt. F. H. B. Conmer, wounded, since died; Capt. J. W. Fike, wounded; Lieut. C. C. Southey, wounded; Lieut. H. C. Wortham, wounded. Royal Dublin Fusileers-Capt. G. A. Weldon, killed; Capt. M. Lowndes, wounded; Capt. S. A. Dibley, wounded; Lleut C. G. Genge, wounded, since died. King's Royal Rifles-Lieut. Col.

Gunning, killed; Capt. H. K. Pechell, killed; Lieut. J. Kyler, killed; Lieut. R. C. Barnett, killed; Lieut. H. J. Hambro, killed; Maj. C A. Doultbee, wounded; Capt. O. S. Nugent, wounded; Capt. A. R. M. Stuart-Wortley, wounded; Lieut. F. M. Crum, wounded; Lieut. R. Johnstone, wounded; Lieut. G. H. Martin, wounded. Eighteenth Hussars-Second Lieut. H. A. Cape, wounded; Second Lieut. A. C. Mc-Lachlan, wounded; Second Lieut, E. B. Bayford, wounded.

The list of officers killed and wounded strikingly shows that, although the British victory was complete, it was bought at a heavy price. In addition to Sir William Penn Symons, who is probably fatally wounded, two colonels, three captains and five lieutenants were killed and a colonel, three majors, six captains and ten lieutenants were wounded. This heavy loss among the officers was due, as the latest dispatches from the front show, to their valiant but insensate conduct in sticking to the traditions of the British army and refusing to use the cover of which the men availed themselves in storming the Boer position. Among the rank and file the hussars had seven wounded, the artillery one killed and three wounded; the Leicestershire regiment one wounded; the King's Rifles eleven killed and sixty-eight wounded; the Irish Fusileers fourteen killed and thirty wounded; the Dublin Fusileers four killed and fortyone wounded and the Natal police two

Probably no other officer in the British army has seen more fighting than Gen, Sir William Penn Symons. Certainly none has seen more in India, and the campaigns in Burmah and Zululand revealed his splendid qualities in the most brilliant fashion. General Symons was one of the few who escaped on that memorable January morning at Isanduia, when nearly the whole of his regiment, the gallant Twentyfourth, perished. Thus there is a tragic completeness in his victory near the scene of that massacre.

Colonel Schersten was a nephew of Gen. Lord Frederick Roberts. As his aid-decamp he went through the Afghan war, accompanying Lord Roberts on the famous Kandahar march. Colonel Gunning went through the Zulu war and was also in the Burmah campaign.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Boers Were Outflanked by the British and Retreated in Haste.

LONDON, Oct. 21 .- The earliest dispatches regarding yesterday's battle conveyed the idea that the whole affair was over in a couple of hours, the British artillery silencing the Boer guns and infantry and then simply charging right over the hill. According to the latest advices, however, the battle lasted eight hours, and nearly seven hours elapsed before the last Boer gun was put out of action. The Irish Fusileers and the King's Rifles, meanwhile, had advanced to the assault and were shooting their way up the hill, driving the Boers back from shelter until the final rush of the British carried them to the summit. It was a bright, clear morning, which enabled the staff officers to follow the operations without difficulty. Several times a lull occurred in the firing on both sides, the British infantry apparently taking breathing space in the stiff climb and the Boers also holding back

The magnificent practice of the British guns was an immense help, and the success of the assault was greatly due thereto. An enormous quantity of ammunition was expended. Once the British bayonets showed on top of Kopje the Boers retreated, and when, on descending the other side they found a British battery and British cavalry outflanking them, their retreat became a rout. The British guns followed, and, limbering up from time to time, threw shells among the flying foe. The latter did not wait to try conclusions with the Hussars and mounted infantry, who apparently seldom got near enough to deliver effective volleys. The pursuit was continued until dusk, when the Boers were completely demoralized. A heavy rain began to fall late in the afternoon, which naturally impeded artillery work. It is a striking coincidence that yesterday was the second anniversary of a similar feat of British arms in India. when the Gordon Highlanders stormed Dargal heights.

FAMOUS BRITISH REGIMENTS ROUTE TO SOUTH AFRICA.

The Coldstreams, the Scots and the Grenadiers to Participate in the War Against the Boers.

AN OVATION ON DEPARTURE

GREAT CROWDS CHEER AS THEY TAKE THE TRAIN AT LONDON.

And Americans on the Steamship St. Louis Voice a Farewell as the Troops Sail from Southampton.

ALL BRITONS NOW PATRIOTS

BUSY TALKING WAR AND BIDDING TOMMY ATKINS GOOD-BYE.

Speculation Regarding the British and Boer Plans of Campaign-Sir Redvers Buller's Orders.

LONDON, Oct. 21.-London gave the guards a grand farewell to-day on their departure for Southampton, where they embarked for the Cape. Three battalions, the First Scots, the Second Coldstream and the Third Grenadiers left. The Scots took trains that the day was raw and foggy did not de- | Philippines. Several Englishmen who have Divisional Staff-General Symons, wound- | sea Barracks at 6 o'clock, and when the | don, assert that the Boers will never stick first detachment wheeled out of the bar-The men marched to the platform singing. while the band played Scotch airs, in which the crowd, that was not allowed to go upon the platform, joined, all uniting in "Auld

Elms Station, amid immense enthusiasm entered the station. The guards left in de-

Crowds assembled also near the Wellington Barracks, from which the Grenadier organized troops. Guards emerged at half past 12 o'clock, their khaki hats, and the march to Waterloo Station was a triumphal procession. those attending the departure of the Coldstreams and Scots, except that, if possible, the enthusiasm was more intense. Friends and relatives marched with them, and soldiers and spectators joined in songs which cheers as the troops passed points where the crowds were massed. At times they had the utmost difficulty to get through, the people seeming to wish to carry them to the station shoulder high. Cheer after cheer shook the building as the trains steamed

out, the troops responding lustily. There was a pleasing incident at Southampton later in the day as the American line steamer St. Louis passed the British transport Gascon, about to sail with the Coldstream Guards for South Africa. The passengers of the liner cheered lustily, waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and the soldiers responded with three cheers for the Americans.

Cape this afternoon with the First Scots Guard, the Coldstreams and the Third Grenadiers. The Duke of Connaught and General Lord Roberts, of Kandahar and Waterford, bade the officers and men farewell. The docks were crowded and as each vessel sailed out the scene of popular enthusiasm was renewed. The transport Moor also sailed with 616 men of all ranks, from Aldershot and Woolwich.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller's Instructions to General White.

[Copyrighted, 1899, by the Associated Press.] LONDON, Oct. 21 .- The stirring developments of the week form a vivid contrast to that wearisome period of procrastination and suspense which preceded the outbreak of the war, though Parliament has quickly and dramatically sanctioned the momentous action of the Cabinet. The first battle worthy of the name has been fought, and an army corps, England's military effort in this century, is now on the way, bent upon administering an eternal quietus to

The thrilling scene in the House of

South African unrest.

Commons of a member of the Cabinet making an impassioned defense of his own honesty against the imputation of deliberately involving England in war; the far-reaching | differ greatly as to the utility of the virus, significance of the intimation by the cautious prime minister that England's rule throughout the whole of South must be absolute; and striking points in an epochmaking week have been almost entirely obscured by the overwhelming interest of the sharp meager bulletin, bearing date at Ladysmith, that tell of victory and of how many died to gain it. Historians may dismiss as insignificant the military operations which have so far marked the progress of the war; but for the people of England these and those of the immediate future have transcendental importance. Glencoe and Ladysmith irresistibly rivet national attention, and when the average Britisher tires of lauding the pluck that won Friday's battle and still keeps the flag flyversal query, "What will White do next?" Sir Redvers Buller, last week's idol, has almost passed out of popular mind, although that general, despite the fact that he is in midocean and unaware of what befell the Boers at Glencoe, appears to be the main factor in the situation. The Associated Press is reliably informed that his | the punishment of noncombatants who take last act before leaving was to cable Sir part in the hostilities. The task of distin-George Stewart White, forbidding any Bridsh advance, pending the arrival of the army corps. It is understood in army cir-The Outlook publishes a dispatch from cles that General White believed himself ister to the German and Irish volunteers

tion, if carried out, resolves all prognostication into the simple statement that upon the extent of Boer aggressiveness depends the number and nature of the engagements that are to mark the next month's fighting.

WHAT JOUBERT MAY DO. Probably the Boer movement was curbed by the defeat at Glencoe, but it seems reasonable to believe, judging from the determination and fanaticism of the Boer forces, that they will sooner or later, anyway before Buller's corps takes the field. return to the fray with redoubled aggressiveness in a desperate attempt to break the backbone of General White's force, having previously endeavored to weaken it by feint and flank movements. Such a supposition regarding the Boer plans is based on the belied that Commandant General Joubert's main object is to break up or rout General White's command before the British reinforcements arrive. But it is possible the wily Boer general has carefully concealed strategy which he intends to carry out in an unexpected direction and that the attack upon General White on Friday was merely intended to deceive the British as to the main objective. Reliable news from the Boers is so difficult to secure in London that it is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty what the next few weeks are likely to bring forth.

The Associated Press learns that the plans of Sir Redvers Buller, subject to finding on his arrival that the complexion of the campaign is not entirely changed, are to have four divisions, each a little army in itself and each capable of meeting the full strength of the Boers. As his forces will exceed 80,000 men this is regarded as feasible. With three armles he intends to invade the Transvaal from different points, possibly leading the principal force through the Free State, and sending the other to hold Natal.

Expert military opinion, as ascertained by | Part of "Teddy's" Address Devoted to the Associated Press, is inclined to favor a single line of operations, unless the in vader has a tremendous preponderance of strength. Although few are willing to criticise General Buller's admitted military genius without knowledge of the information upon which he has based his estimate of the Boer forces, there is a growing feeling that the war will eventually resolve itself into a guerrilla campaign, and many references are made in this connection to at Waterloo station at 7 o'clock. The fact | the progress of the American forces in the ter a large crowd from assembling at Chel- lived among the Boers, but are now in Lonto their artillery, and there is a unanimous rack gates the people cheered till they were | feeling among those who know the Transhoarse. Friends grasped the rifles and kits | vaal and its inhabitants that the Boer artilof the troops and insisted on carrying them. lery will cut a small figure only after the first month.

BOERS HAVE FEW BAYONETS. The explanation of this is two-fold. In the first place most of the Boers are unaccus-Lang Syne," as the train steamed out of | tomed to fighting according to the methods required in conjunction with heavy artil-The Second Coldstreams marched to Nine | lery; and, secondly, most of them are armed with the rifle only. Comparatively few have and many affecting scenes. The officers al- | bayonets, revolvers or swords and it is a lowed the women to mix freely with the military impossibility for men to stand up men on the line of march and before they | against a cavairy charge unless they possess some arm in addition to the rifle. tachments and the last of the Scots and | Hence, the alternative when the cold steel the Coldstreams did not depart until some | threatens is to desert the guns. It is not | of an overwhelming Republican victory in time past noon. Each successive contingent | believed the Boers will suffer so much by was cheered by the increasing spectators | the loss of artillery as might at first be until serried ranks of people lined the thought. Unincumbered by guns, they re-

A splendid instance of the spontaneous after an inspection in the barracks yard | co-operation of army and navy is given in | that he had not promised; he had enlarged by Sir General Evelyn Wood, who compli- the action of Captain Lambton, command- the domain of the United States. The great mented the men on their smart appearance. | ing the British first-class protected cruiser | duty of the party to-day was to indorse the They certainly looked very workmanlike in | Powerful, while on the way to the Cape. Calling at Mauritius he found a line regi- do so was to elect Judge Nash. He dwelt ment that had been ordered to Durban un- on the benefits of the protective tariff, the The scenes in the streets were similar to able to leave for want of transport. With- restoration of prosperity, the annexation of out awaiting instructions, he embarked the | Hawaii, of the West India islands, of the whole regiment on board the Powerful and landed them at Cape Town, making an ex-

tra quick passage for their benefit. War talk reigns supreme everywhere in were frequently drowned by hurricanes of | England. London is teeming with people notable socially, but what cares London for society when troops are piling into transports, and when everybody, from her Majesty down, is saying "Good-bye," "God bless you," and "Good luck to you." The newsboys are fairly reveling in their "'orrible slaughters," and the ordinarily pacific stock brokers talk incessantly of strategic

and military tactics. There is nothing of the traditional shopkeeper element visible in British character since the first shot was fired. A multitude of military details flood all classes of publications, and almost everybody who has ever been in South Africa takes the first opportunity to air his views as to the fight-The transports Nubia, Gascon and ing capabilities of the Boers, the result be-Goorkha sailed from Southampton for the ing a marvelous mass of conflicting the-

The news of yesterday's fighting in Natal made a tremendous sensation, and the pluck and dash of the King's Royal Rifles and the Dublin Fusileers greatly stimulated the universal enthusiasm. The total British force at Camp Glencoe, according to the reports immediately preceding the announcement of the engagement, include the Eighteenth Hussars, the Natal Mounted Voluntees, the first battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment, the First King's Royal Rifles, the Second Dublin Fusileers, the Devonshire Regiment, the Dorsetshire Regiment, several companies of mounted infantry, and three field batteries, a total of about four thousand men, opposed to a Boer force estimated at twice that number, and possibly reaching a higher figure. This very disparity between the combatants gives an additional element of fascination

to the history of the day. INOCULATED AGAINST FEVER. One of the most curious features of the mobilization of the army has been the inoculation of the troops against enteric fever. This was not made compulsory, but the company commanders were instructed to urge the men to allow themselves to be iroculated, and most of them have undergone the ordeal. Although medical men the percentage of enteric fever in the British ranks will be eagerly watched by foreign military experts. Should it turn out to be remarkably small, it is more than likely that all the European troops will be inoculated before going to countries infested by the enterie germ.

The War Office continues to receive offers for volunteer service from all parts of the country. Col. Sir Charles Edward Howard Vincent has repeated his proposal to raise a thousand marksmen for service in South Africa at his own expense. Colonel Vincent is the commandant of the Queen's Westminster volunteers, one of the crack regiments, and ever since his offer was first published he has been inundated with requests from those anxious to serve. Many | that if he does he will forfeit their allegiof the applicants are of good social posiing over Mafeking, he reverts to the uni- tion, including several clergymen. They hall from points as far apart as Bombay, Haifax and San Francisco. A Canadian offered Colonel Vincent to bear the entire expense of one hundred men throughout the cam-

One of the problems left entirely to Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, in supreme command, is guishing their status is very difficult, as comparatively few Boers wear a uniform. (Continued on Second Page.) | Quite strong enough to advance through under the Transvaal flag vill not be more (Continued on Second Page.)

THEODORE ROOSEVELT ON M'KIN-LEY'S PHILIPPINE POLICY.

No Other Course Open for the President but to Restore Peace and Order in the Disturbed Islands.

PATH OF EXPANSION, HE SAYS,

IS THE PATH OF NATIONAL HONOR,

AND IT LEADS TO PEACE.

People of the United States Cannot Now Refuse to Tread It, He Asserts, Without Losing Prestige.

MUSIC HALL, CINCINNATI, CROWDED WITH EAGER LISTENERS.

Castigating John R. McLean's Newspaper Organ.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.-Music Hall could not contain all wanting to hear Governor Roosevelt and Senator Foraker at the Republican mass meeting here to-night. Governor Roosevelt arrived in the morning and was entertained at a series of dinners by Judge Taft, the Piccadilly Club and others. In the evening he was escorted from the St. Nicholas Hotel to Music Hall by one of the largest processions ever seen in this city, including the Americus Club, of Pittsburg, the Blaine Club, Stamina League, Ford Stith League and other organizations and a battalion of one hundred Rough Riders, all veterans of the Spanish war. There was a great display of fireworks. The hall was filled before the parade reached it. Governor Bushnell and staff were in the city for the annual police inspection and drill, but not at Music Hall.

County Chairman Kushman opened the meeting and presented Senator Foraker as the presiding officer. Senator Foraker made a stirring address of an hour in support of Judge Nash for Governor and for the indorsement of President McKinley. In the very outset he emphasized the importance Ohio preceding the presidential contest This was never more needed than now as an emphatic indorsement of President Mcgain that mobility, which, in the previous | Kinley's administration, an administration war, proved such a thorn in the side of our | in which the President has faithfully kept every pledge that he made before his election. Moreover, he had done some things President's administration, and the way to acquisition of the Philippines, and said that these facts involved greater responsibilities

which he was not here to discuss. Introducing Governor Roosevelt the senator lauded his services in civil life and his bravery in the field. He said that these services would never be forgotten while the Republic lasted; that the people of New York had recognized his services and had made him Governor, and that the people of the United States would also recognize his greatness and make him President. Senator Foraker was tremendously cheered throughout, and his reference to Governor

Roosevelt set the audience wild. Governor Roosevelt's Address. When Governor Roosevelt took the floor the cheering was so vehement and protracted that it was some minutes before he could begin speaking. In the very first sentence of his speech he nominated William McKinley as the next President amid prolonged

applause, and then proceeded as follows: "Mr. McLean, through his paper, the Cincinnati Enquirer, to-day asked me certain questions, and, as they come from the Democratic candidate, I shall answer them not because they throw light on my character, but because they throw light on his. He asks why I have not prosecuted those whom he has been pleased to call the 'canal thieves' in New York. Now, I shouldn' come here to speak to you on behalf of honesty and decency in State affairs, as well as on behalf of national honor in national affairs, were I not more than anxious that every man should know every thing I have done or left undone as Gov ernor of New York.

Charges about the management of th canals, such as those contained in the Ento-day, were made last fall in the New York campaign. I said they should be probed to the bottom, and probed they I appointed two Democratic lawyers Cleveland's former district attorney of New York. I got an appropriation of \$20,000 open every book in every department to them, telling them to hunt out any fraud to punish any criminal without regard to aught but his criminality; in other words, I took the sword of justice and handed it to my party opponents, telling them to strike wherever they found the slightest weakness in the armor of any public official. "After a full and careful investigation

these lawyers, whose conclusion would not

be and cannot be questioned by any repu table member of the bar in New York State reported that there would be no justifica for their indictment; no justification prosecution of any public official The question of the efficient management of the canals, and especially of the elimina-tion of politics, wherever it impaired their efficiency, remained. Not a man was appointed or retained save in the interest of honest and efficient service, and the result is that during the first eight months of the year of my administration, as compared with the corresponding eight of the pre-vious year, the canals of New York State have been administered at a cost of \$450,000 work was done. In other words, by the simple process of applying to the public service exactly the qualities that an efficient busi ness man would apply to his own affairs, the canals, under my administration, have done more work than ever before, with a saving of nearly 25 per cent, in the cost. "I earnestly commend the consideration of these facts to Mr. McLean, and in the interest of morality I cordially advise to pursue a similar course with regard to his own special adherents, but I warn hir ance forthwith. I go into this matter at al because the weight of what I have to say with you will depend largely upon your estimate of my sincerity and the way in which my deeds square with my words. Mr. McLean raised this issue; I have answered it. Now I ask that you judge him by the same standard, and if you do you will bury him by 100,000 majority.

Governor Roosevelt then proceeded to discuss national questions. In reply to con tentions of anti-imperialists he said: "A grimly comic feature of the present nternational conspiracy against America and civilization is the way in which the adherents of Aguinaldo, in the Philippi and his apologists here, pat one another on the back; and another striking feature is

the wild invective, the savage and inco-

THE PHILIPPINES QUESTION.

is but natural. They are repeating precisely the tactics of the copperheads of the civil war. Those of you who are old enough will remember that the copperheads who denounced the Union army, always de-nounced them in the name of the new gospel of peace. Their cry was 'peace;' even 'peace at any price,' and it was these apostles of peace, who, by their furious denunciation of Abraham Lincoln and of the Northern people, and their frantic invec-tives against every measure of the government finally stirred to madness the dark and gloomy souls that are always to be found on the outskirts of such a movement In 1863 the preachers of the doctrine of cowardly peace were responsible for the terrible and bloody outbreaks in New York city which we know by the name of the draft riots. In 1865 these same craven preachers of peace were responsible for the murder of Abraham Lincoln. Nowadays, their successors, who use their exact language in denouncing our conduct in the Philippines, have stained their own souls with the blood of our soldiers and of their Philippine foes." The Governor then paid his respects to

Congressman Lentz and his treasonable utterances. Continuing, he said: "Remember that expansion is not only the handmaid of greatness, but, above all, it is the handmaid of peace. Great civilized powers are, I firmly believe, growing more and more able to live in permanent peace with one another; but no civilized power is, or ever has been able, permanently, to keep peace with savage, barbarous or semi-barbarous peoples, because these latter are not able to so conduct themselves as to rende peace possible. The day when universal peace is possible can only come when the nations of the world have grown civilized. In some places this state of things can come about merely by growth of civiliza-tion in the state itself; elsewhere it has to come about by the expansion of the great orderly, peace-loving powers. We of the United States are not in the slightest danger of any trouble with the Canadians on the north, nor with the Mexicans on the south; it is not conceivable that a difficulty should arise with either that could not settled by peaceable methods. So, in the Pacific, I most firmly believe that we shall be able to work hand in hand with England, with Germany, with Japan, with every civilized power that has interests in that greatest of all oceans. With every orderly,

peace-loving, civilized country, great or small, we can work with perfect harmony. But with savagery there can be no peace until we have first made evident our Drubbed by Chicago EXPANSION MEANS PEACE. "The whole history of our century shows a diminishing tendency to war between civilized powers, and shows also that the existence of a savage or barbarous state inevitably means war sooner or later. Every expansion of a civilized power is a conquest for peace. Remember that even this great country of ours, as well as all European countries, paid tribute to the Moorish pirates as late as 1830; and piracy in its most abhorent form was not abolished in the Mediterranean until the French ex-panded into Algiers and the Turk was

driven from Greece. Then peace came to the Mediterrangan. What the French have done in Algiers the English have done in Egypt and the Sudan. While Egypt was Arabi Pasha and the Sudan the Mahdi the two countries were sinking steadily back into mere savagery. Unti they were held by a strong and civilized race no advance was possible. Now peace and prosperity have come to both countries. Turkistan was a mere chaos of murder and lawlessness until the wave of Russian expansion swept over the country to the great good of mankind and brought peace in its Now Germany has the Carolines under her administration they doubtless flourish in peace. What she has undertaken to do in the Carolines are we to shrink from doing in the Philippines Are we alone among the great nations of the world to announce ourselves too weak to do our share of the task, too timid to bear our part of the burden in extending of law, of order, of peace over the whole world? That is what expansion means. It means not only the extension of American influence and power; it means the extension of liberty and order and the bringing nearer by gigantic strides of the day when peace shall come to the whole

"Every argument that can be made for the Philippines could be made for Apaches; every word that can be said for Aguinaldo could be said for Sitting Bull. peace and order and prosperity followed our expansion over the lands of the Indians, so they will follow us in the Philippines. we had refused to expand over the West do you think that the West would be peace-ful now? If instead of your forefathers set-tling here in Ohio you had left Ohio to the Indians do you think the country would have had peace? Indeed it would not. Just so long as there was an independent Indian power on your borders you were exposed to the certainty of constantly recurrent war. If now the United States was to walk out of Alaska or out of any of our Indian reservations as our opponents wish us to walk out of the Philippines war would promptly ensue-war among the natives themselves or between the natives and white intruders, and if we did not again step in and settle the matter, why, some great nation would have to undertake the work which we had proved our-selves too feeble or too foolish to perform. A NATIONAL WAR.

"Remember that the war in the Philip pines is absolutely and without qualification a national war. With characteristic perversion of the facts our opponents have spoken as though this war was unnecessary, as if it were now waged by President McKinley on his own authority and without the warrant of Congress. In the first place, what we have done was inevitable was just one chance of avoiding war. It anti-expansionists, the peace-at-anyprice people had not delayed the treaty i the Senate, if by their loose invective they had not misled the Tagais we should prof ably never have had any war in the Philip pines. Aguinaldo's proclamation proves beyond shadow of doubt that the insurgents have held out on the strength of the hoped for aid from the Democratic party and from the anti-expansionists here in our home. Had those men not given the impression that the American people was divided, had they not worked for delay there would probably have been no revol and no bloodshed. By their clamor and by their obstructive tactics in the Senate they not only delayed the adoption of the treat; but gave to Aguinaldo and his people the idea that they would receive moral support in a war against our flag, and, moreover they have actually given this support. They are primarily responsible for the war. We are the true party of peace, for a lasting peace can only come through the course of "In view of the attitude of certain of our ople, the struggle was inevitable. When Dewey smashed the Spanish fleet, it meant that the islands would fall into chaos unless

strong power took possession; unless we were willing to see the fleet of another power sail into the harbor as Dewey's fleet "The treaty with Spain was finally rati fied by the Senate, but it was not ratified by the Spanish government until a fortnight after Congress had adjourned, leaving the President to act as the Nation's representative. The lower house had, meanwhile, taken its share in the ratification (the cpposition was so small as to be insignificant by passing the appropriation of \$20,000,000 as required by the treaty. The islands thus, by the ratification of the treaty and by the action of the Senate and the House o Representatives in passing the \$20,000,000 appropriation bill, became part of the United states; and it was just as much the President's duty to keep order in them by the use of the army, as it would be his duty to keep order in Arizona by the use of the army case of an Apache outbreak. Nor is this all In passing the army bill, Congress explicit recognized the fact that there was a Phil pine insurrection and that it had to be p down by the use of our armed forces. provided for an army of over 60,000 regulars and over 30,000 volunteers, especially with view of meeting the present exigencles; set forth that the army should be kept up words, Congress explicitly provided an army of nearly 100,000 men for the purpose of carrying on the Philippine war. Under such circumstances, the talk of this war being

ble. The outbreak was rendered inevitable moral aid and comfort to Aguinaldo and his men. The President has acted the only way in which he could act, and remain loyal to his oath of office and to the great trust delivered by the people in his hands. We are doing but our simple duty in introducting the reign of law, order and peace into the Philippines, and we cannot shrink from it expansion is the path of national honor, the path toward universal peace. You, my countrmen, cannot refuse to tread it, unless you are willing to renounce your claims to be the heirs of the ages, and to abandon all pretense of following in the footsteps of Washington, of Lincoln, and of all the great Americans who have made our past

WISCONSIN FOOTBALL PLAYERS DE-FEATED AT NEW HAVEN,

Western Men, However, Were Almost Invincible, and the Easterners Barely Scored in Time Limit.

THRILLING RUN BY RICHARDS

WHO ELUDED FOUR CRACK BACKS, SPRINTED SIXTY-FIVE YARDS,

And Slid Across the Goal Line for a Touchdown, Where Brown Fin-

ished the Play with a Kick.

CLOSE GAME AT TERRE HAUTE

DE PAUW ELEVEN DEFEATED 6 TO 5 BY ROSE POLYTECHNIC.

Indianapolis High School Beaten 29 to 6 by Louisville-Oberlin Severely

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21 .- The University of Wisconsin football team had her colors lowered by Yale here this afternoon in a contest, the final score of which was: Yale, 6; Wisconsin, 0, but the Yale men required nearly all of the fifty minutes of play to secure the single touchdown and goal which constituted her victory over the young men who came from the West to wage the battle. The game in many respects was the finest ever witnessed on the Yale gridiron, for it was not-until the last five minutes of play that the Yale men were able to cross the coveted goal line. At that time the play was of an extraordinary character, for the scoring came only after a thrilling run of sixty-five yards by Richards, the Yale half back, who was carried by magnificent interference past the Wisconsin rush line, and then, being left to his own resources, wiggled his way through the entire Wisconsin back field, eluding the four crack backs of the Badgers and ultimately planting the ball squarely behind the goal posts.

Two twenty-five-minute halves were played, and throughout the two periods the Wisconsin men carried consternation to the hearts of the Yale men by samples of football which seemed to be invincible. When nearly every spectator had concluded that the game would end in a tie at 0 to 0, Richards, a Yale half back who replaced Chadwick in the second half, was given the pigskin. He received it on Yale's forty-fiveyard line, and in a trice pocketed himself in a bunch of clever interference, which protected him to the rush line. Here matters became exciting, and he broke away from his interference and darted out into the open with the four Wisconsin backs converging on him. The first man he dodged, a second he eluded with a clever foot movement, the third he bowled over with his free arm, and then proceeded to run around and away from the last opponent, who went tearing after him as the fleet runner sped towards the line. The touchdown which followed brought an easily kicked goal, netting a score of 6.

O'DEA A GREAT KICKER.

play was found in the sole dependence of

The most startling feature of Wisconsin's

the Westerners upon Captain O'Dea's kicking ability. Not more than half a dozen times during the game did the visitors undertake to advance the ball by rushes, it being almost invariably the rule to send it back to O'Dea for a booting. This marvelous man displayed a kicking prowess which has never been equalled in the Yale field, and the honors were all his way in so far as the administration and the Amer- this department of the game. He was ican people at large were concerned. There placed at a disadvantage in the matter of drop kicking, for his team seemed to be unable to get within striking distance. However, he made four attempts at goals from the field, and all were failures. Two of them were out-and-out misses, and twice his kicks were nicely blocked by Yale men. The game started at 3:14. Captain Mo-Bride chose the north goal, with the wind in favor of Yale, Captain O'Dea kicked of from the center of the field to Finicke on the twenty-five-yard line. Finicke dropped it. Peele tried for a gain through Cunha. He stopped short. O'Dea then dropped back for a try at goal, but Hale, the Yale tackle, was almost upon him, and O'Dea sent the oval outside the lines. Sharpe tried out the right tackle to Curtis for a tenyard gain, and McBride followed into the line for a short gain. McEride dropped back for a mighty effort, and sent the ball high to the forty-five-yard line, where O'Dea neatly gathered it in and started to rush it back. Yale got the ball, and a moeither the United States, or some other ment later O'Dea secured the pigskin and punted, but was blocked. The Yale captain dropped back later for a try, and sent the ball to the big Badger on his thirty-yard line. O'Dea failed to get any advantage, the ball bounding on the ground and rolling back to Wisconsin's forty-five-yard line. Sharp, and McBride after him, tried the Wisconsin line for short gains, but on the lineup Yale lost the ball for interference. For six or seven trials Yale bucked the Badger line for slight gains. The the ball see-sawed back and forth for several rushes, until Yale gained possession of it. and McBride made as good a kick as any of his lifters during the game. Wilmarth, on Wisconsin's forty-five yard line, tried to gather it in, but muffed it, and Thomas was upon him, taking the ball on the bound, and netted Yale a handsome gain. O'Dea fumbled McBride's kick on Wisconsin's twenty-five-yard line, and Schweppe repeated Thomas's performance. O'Dea tried the rush line by sending them down to the middle of the field after a bunt, where Yale had hard work rushing the ball back. On an exchange O'Dea let the ball roll unauthorized by Congress, can be due only to ignorance or else to a willful intention to | across his goal lines, where, while picking "The taking of the Philippines was inevitaup, both Yale ends grabbed him. Falling to wriggle away from them, O'Dea made

> Yale got the ball, but the half was over. THE SECOND HALF. The second half opened with Brown kicking the ball to Chamberlain on the ten-yard line. It was carried back by a brilliant run by the right halfback to the middle of the field. Wisconsin's try at Yale's center failed, for Cunha, Olcott and Brown were impregnable. The Badger backs tried the ands for short gains and then between left guard and tackle. O'Dea dropped back for a kick, b Gordon Brown was through his oppo and blocked it. McBride made a sp

a fierce pass at Thomas. On the kickout